

canine.txt

? s chlamydophila(w)felis or chlamydia(w)felis or felis

12135 CHLAMYDOPHILA
86895 FELIS
363 CHLAMYDOPHILA(W)FELIS
124696 CHLAMYDIA
86895 FELIS
24 CHLAMYDIA(W)FELIS
86895 FELIS

S1 86895 S CHLAMYDOPHILA(W)FELIS OR CHLAMYDIA(W)FELIS OR FELIS

? s vaccin? or immuniz? or administ? or intra or inoculat?

Processing
Processing
Processing
Processing
Processing

1283390 VACCIN?
695183 IMMUNIZ?
7665349 ADMINIST?
727240 INTRA
680413 INOCULAT?

S2 10215545 S VACCIN? OR IMMUNIZ? OR ADMINIST? OR INTRA OR INOCULAT?

? s s1 and s2

Processing

86895 S1
10215545 S2
S3 8820 S S1 AND S2

? s s3 and animal

Processing

8820 S3
9481628 ANIMAL
S4 4420 S S3 AND ANIMAL

? s s4 and bacteria

4420 S4
3946555 BACTERIA
S5 505 S S4 AND BACTERIA

? s s5 and chlamydophila(w)felis

Processing

505 S5
12135 CHLAMYDOPHILA
86895 FELIS
363 CHLAMYDOPHILA(W)FELIS
S6 13 S S5 AND CHLAMYDOPHILA(W)FELIS

? rd

>>>W: Duplicate detection is not supported for File 393.
Duplicate detection is not supported for File 391.
Records from unsupported files will be retained in the RD set.
S7 10 RD (UNIQUE ITEMS)

? s s5 and chlamydia(w)felis

505 S5
124696 CHLAMYDIA
86895 FELIS
24 CHLAMYDIA(W)FELIS
S8 1 S S5 AND CHLAMYDIA(W)FELIS

? t s7/3,k/1-10

canine.txt

>>>W: KWIC option is not available in file(s): 399

7/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 5) Links

Fulltext available through: USPTO Full Text Retrieval Options

Biosis Previews(R)

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18961536 Biosis No.: 200600306931

Vaccination against chlamydial infections of man and animals

Author: Longbottom D (Reprint); Livingstone M

Author Address: Moredun Res Inst, Int Res Ctr, Pentlands Sci Pk, Bush Loan, Penicuik
EH26 0PZ, Midlothian, UK**UK

Author E-mail Address: david.longbottom@mri.sari.ac.uk

Journal: Veterinary Journal 171 (2): p 263-275 MAR 2006 2006

ISSN: 1090-0233

Document Type: Article; Literature Review

Record Type: Abstract

Language: English

Vaccination against chlamydial infections of man and animals

Abstract: Vaccination is the best approach for controlling the spread of chlamydial infections, in animal and human populations. This review summarises the progress that has been made towards the development of effective vaccines over the last 50 years, and discusses current vaccine strategies. The ultimate goal of vaccine research is to develop efficacious vaccines that induce sterile, long-lasting, heterotypic protective immune responses. To date, the greatest success has been in developing whole organism based killed or live attenuated vaccines against the animal pathogens *Chlamydomonas* abortus and *Chlamydomonas* felis. However, similar approaches have proved unsuccessful in combating human chlamydial infections. More recently, emphasis has been placed on the development of subunit or multicomponent vaccines, as cheaper, safer and more stable alternatives. Central to this is a need to identify candidate vaccine antigens, which is being aided by the sequencing of representative genomes of all of the... delivery that are capable of eliciting mucosal and systemic cellular and humoral immune responses. DNA vaccination in particular holds much promise, particularly in terms of safety and stability, although it has...

DESCRIPTORS:

Biosystematic Names: ...Chlamydiales, Rickettsias and Chlamydias, Eubacteria, Bacteria, Microorganisms...

Organisms: ...Chlamydomonas felis (Chlamydiaceae

Common Taxonomic Terms: Bacteria;

Methods & Equipment: vaccination--

7/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 5) Links

Fulltext available through: USPTO Full Text Retrieval Options

Biosis Previews(R)

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18391638 Biosis No.: 200510086138

A new amplification target for PCR-RFLP detection and identification of Chlamydiaceae species

Author: Demkin Vladimir V (Reprint); Zimin Andrey L

Author Address: Russian Acad Sci, Inst Mol Genet, Lab Mol Diagnost, Kurchatov Sq 2, Moscow 123182, Russia**Russia

Author E-mail Address: vdemkin@img.ras.ru

Journal: Archives of Microbiology 183 (3): p 169-175 MAR 05 2005

ISSN: 0302-8933

Document Type: Article

Record Type: Abstract

Language: English

Abstract: ...of Chlamydiaceae has been examined. Since sequence data for this part of the genes of *Chlamydomonas* felis and *Chlamydia suis* had not been available, the

canine.txt

near full length of the omp2 genes... the RFLP patterns was evaluated by the typing of reference strains, isolates of human and animal origin from culture collections, and clinical specimens, and by computer analysis of GenBank sequences. The...

DESCRIPTORS:

Biosystematic Names: ...Chlamydiales, Rickettsias and Chlamydias, Eubacteria, Bacteria, Microorganisms...

Organisms: animal (Animalia... Chlamydomonas felis (Chlamydiaceae... strain-FP Vaccine;

Common Taxonomic Terms: Bacteria;

7/3,K/3 (Item 1 from file: 50) Links

Fulltext available through: USPTO Full Text Retrieval Options

CAB Abstracts

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0009313705 CAB Accession Number: 20073187388

Alternative early life vaccination programs for companion animals.

Poulet, H.

Author email address: herve.poulet@merial.com

Meriel Research and Development, 254 rue Marcel Merieux, 69007 Lyon, France.

Conference Title: Proceedings of the Meriel European Vaccinology Symposium (MEVS), Athens, Greece, 2-4 November 2006.

Journal of Comparative Pathology vol. 137 (Supplement): p.S67-S71

Publication Year: 2007

ISSN: 0021-9975

Editors: Day, M. J.

Publisher: Elsevier Amsterdam, Netherlands

Language: English Record Type: Abstract

Document Type: Journal article; Conference paper

Alternative early life vaccination programs for companion animals.

An experimental challenge study of multicomponent vaccination of kittens is reported. Seven-to-nine week old, specific pathogen-free kittens received two injections (4 weeks apart) of non-adjuvanted, multicomponent vaccine formulated at the minimum protective dose. Kittens were challenged at 4 weeks or 1 year post-vaccination with individual infectious agents. Vaccination induced complete protection against challenge from feline parvovirus on both occasions, but at 1 year, the protection against feline herpesvirus, feline calicivirus and Chlamydomonas felis was not as strong as 4 weeks after vaccination. This demonstration of a decline in protective immunity at the normal time of administration of the first booster vaccine suggests that earlier administration of this booster (at 4-6 months of age) may provide better protection. The effect of maternally derived antibody (MDA) on kitten vaccination was determined by conducting an identical experiment but with kittens born to queens vaccinated during pregnancy. Serum antibody titres to specific vaccine components were measured in these kittens on day 0 (time of first vaccination), day 28 (time of second vaccination) and day 42. There was heterogeneity in transfer of MDA to kittens within a litter... neutralize the serological response of kittens on the first, and occasionally the second, occasion of vaccination when vaccination is performed at 8 and 12 weeks of age. This finding underpins recent recommendations that the final vaccination in the primary series be administered at 16 weeks of age.

Descriptors: ...vaccination; ...vaccines

Identifiers: ...Chlamydomonas felis;

Broader Terms: Felis; ...bacteria;

CABICodes: ...Animal Immunology, (New March 2000) (LL650)

7/3,K/4 (Item 2 from file: 50) Links

CAB Abstracts

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0009114031 CAB Accession Number: 20063178503

Page 3

canine.txt

The cat with ocular discharge or changed conjunctival appearance.

Smith, R. I. E.
Animal Eye Services, MacGregor, Queensland, Australia.
Book Title: Problem-based feline medicine
p.1207-1232
Publication Year: 2006
Editors: Rand, J.
Publisher: Elsevier Amsterdam, Netherlands
ISBN: 0-7020-2488-0; 978-0-7020-2488-7
Language: English Record Type: Citation
Document Type: Book chapter

Descriptors: ...vaccination
Identifiers: ...Chlamydomphila felis;
Broader Terms: Felis;bacteria;
CABICodes: ...Animal Surgery and Non-drug Therapy, (New March 2000) (LL884...
...Diagnosis of Animal Diseases, (New March 2000) (LL886)

7/3,K/5 (Item 3 from file: 50) Links
Fulltext available through: USPTO Full Text Retrieval Options
CAB Abstracts
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0008831078 CAB Accession Number: 20053094457
Tear film breakup times in young healthy cats before and after anesthesia.

Cullen, C. L.; Lim, C.; Sykes, J.
Author email address: clcullen@upeil.ca
Department of Companion Animals, Atlantic Veterinary College, University of Prince
Edward Island, 550 University Avenue, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, C1A 4P3,
Canada.
Veterinary Ophthalmology vol. 8 (3): p.159-165
Publication Year: 2005
ISSN: 1463-5216
Digital Object Identifier: 10.1111/j.1463-5224.2005.00347.x
Publisher: Blackwell Publishing Oxford, UK
Language: English Record Type: Abstract
Document Type: Journal article
... all cats were collected and submitted for polymerase chain reaction screening
for feline herpes virus, Chlamydomphila felis, Mycoplasma spp., and calicivirus. In
10 of 18 cats, STT values and tear film BUTs were measured before general anesthesia
was administered and again within 8-20 h following the end of anesthesia. Mean
preanesthesia tear film...
Identifiers: Chlamydomphila felis
Broader Terms: Felis;bacteria;
CABICodes: ...Diagnosis of Animal Diseases, (New March 2000) (LL886)

7/3,K/6 (Item 4 from file: 50) Links
Fulltext available through: USPTO Full Text Retrieval Options
CAB Abstracts
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0008491679 CAB Accession Number: 20033160552
Feline upper respiratory tract diseases.

Turner, S.
Veterinary Times vol. 33 (36): p.12-13
Publication Year: 2003
ISSN: 1352-9374
Publisher: Veterinary Business Development Ltd Peterborough, UK
Language: English Record Type: Citation
Document Type: Journal article

canine.txt

Descriptors: ...vaccination
Identifiers: ...Chlamydophila felis
Broader Terms: ...bacteria; ...Felis;
CABICodes: ...Animal Immunology, (New March 2000) (LL650

7/3,K/7 (Item 5 from file: 50) Links
Fulltext available through: USPTO Full Text Retrieval Options
CAB Abstracts
(c) 2007 CAB International. All rights reserved.
0008032356 CAB Accession Number: 20013063026
Feline upper respiratory tract pathogens: Chlamydophila felis .

Sykes, J. E.
Department of Small Animal Clinical Sciences, University of Minnesota, St. Paul,
Minnesota, USA.
Compendium on Continuing Education for the Practicing Veterinarian vol. 23 (3):
p.231-241
Publication Year: 2001
ISSN: 0193-1903
Publisher: Veterinary Learning Systems Inc. Trenton , USA
Language: English Record Type: Citation
Document Type: Journal article
Feline upper respiratory tract pathogens: Chlamydophila felis .

Descriptors: ...vaccination;
Identifiers: Chlamydophila felis
Broader Terms: ...bacteria; ...Felis;
CABICodes: ...Animal Immunology, (New March 2000) (LL650... ..Diagnosis of Animal
Diseases, (New March 2000) (LL886)

7/3,K/8 (Item 1 from file: 399) Links
CA SEARCH(R)
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142133045 CA: 142(8)133045r PATENT
Vaccines comprising attenuated viruses and bacteria or antigen-encoding nucleic
acids and antibodies for treating canine infectious respiratory disease
Inventor (Author): Brownlie, John; Chalker, Victoria Jane; Erles, Kerstin
Location: UK,
Assignee: The Royal Veterinary College
Patent: PCT International ; WO 200502618 A1 Date: 20050113
Application: WO 2004GB2865 (20040701) *GB 200315323 (20030701)
Pages: 102 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
Language: English
Patent Classifications:
Class: A61K-039/118A; A61K-039/09B; A61K-039/02B; A61K-039/295B; G01N-033/569B;
A61P-031/04B; A61P-031/12B; C07K-016/12B
Designated Countries: AE; AG; AL; AM; AT; AU; AZ; BA; BB; BG; BR; BW; BY; BZ; CA;
CH; CN; CO; CR; CU; CZ; DE; DK; DM; DZ; EC; EE; EG; ES; FI; GB; GD; GE; GH; GM; HR;
HU; ID; IL; IN; IS; JP; KE; KG; KP; KR; KZ; LC; LK; LR; LS; LT; LU; LV; MA; MD; MG;
MK; MN; MW; MX; MZ; NA; NI; NO; NZ; OM; PG; PH; PL; PT; RO; RU; SC; SD; SE; SG; SK;
SL; SY; TJ; TM; TN; TR; TT; TZ; UA; UG; US; UZ; VC; VN; YU; ZA; ZM; ZW
Designated Regional: BW; GH; GM; KE; LS; MW; MZ; NA; SD; SL; SZ; TZ; UG; ZM; ZW; AM;
AZ; BY; KG; KZ; MD; RU; TJ; TM; AT; BE; BG; CH; CY; CZ; DE; DK; EE; ES; FI; FR; GB;
GR; HU; IE; IT; LU; MC; NL; PL; PT; RO; SE; SI; SK; TR; BF; BJ; CF; CG; CI; CM; GA;
GN; GQ; GW; ML; MR; NE; SN; TD; TG

>>>W: KWIC option is not available in file(s): 399
Page 5

canine.txt
7/3,K/9 (Item 1 from file: 135) Links
NewsRx Weekly Reports
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0000429523 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

Researchers from the United States, United Kingdom and Sweden publish new studies and findings in the area of chlamydia

Medical Devices & Surgical Technology Week, February 11, 2007, p.597

DOCUMENT TYPE: Expanded Reporting LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT

Word Count:
1125

... of Medicine, Dept. of Immunology and Microbiology, Detroit, Michigan 48201 USA.

Study 2: Scientists review vaccination against chlamydial infections of man and animals in a recent issue of Veterinary Journal .

According to the review from Scotland, "Vaccination is the best approach for controlling the spread of chlamydial infections, in animal and human populations. This review summarizes the progress that has been made towards the development of effective vaccines over the last 50 years, and discusses current vaccine strategies. The ultimate goal of vaccine research is to develop efficacious vaccines that induce sterile, long-lasting, heterotypic protective immune responses. To date, the greatest success has been in developing whole organism based killed or live attenuated vaccines against the animal pathogens *Chlamydomonas abortus* and *Chlamydomonas felis*."

"However, similar approaches have proved unsuccessful in combating human chlamydial infections," said David Longbottom and...

...Research Institute. "More recently, emphasis has been placed on the development of subunit or multicomponent vaccines, as cheaper, safer, and more stable alternatives. Central to this is a need to identify candidate vaccine antigens, which is being aided by the sequencing of representative genomes of all of the...

...delivery that are capable of eliciting mucosal and systemic cellular and humoral immune responses."

"DNA vaccination in particular holds much promise, particularly in terms of safety and stability, although it has...

...that effective immune responses are induced."

Longbottom and Livingstone published their review in Veterinary Journal (Vaccination against chlamydial infections of man and animals. Vet J, 2006;171(2):263-275).

For...

...this pathogen" wrote A. Rodriguez and colleagues, Stockholm University.

"We compared the protective capacity of immunization in mice with two *C. pneumoniae* antigens, namely the major outer membrane protein (MOMP) and the heat shock protein 60 (HSP-60), against intranasal (i.n.) infection with the bacteria when given as protein or DNA and when administered by i.n. or intraperitoneal (i.p.) routes," they explained.

"Our data showed that i.n. immunizations with both antigens delivered as DNA were protective against *C. pneumoniae* infection, probably

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due to induction of cell-mediated immune responses. Our study also revealed that i.n. immunizations with MOMP, but not with HSP-60, given as protein induced protective local immune responses...

...reported. "Moreover, no protection was induced by either antigen when the i.p. route of immunization was used."

They continued, "We further investigated in immunoglobulin (Ig)A-deficient mice whether the reduction in the bacterial loads observed when MOMP was administered intranasally was related to the strong local IgA responses induced by this route of immunization. Our data showed that IgA-deficient mice were more susceptible to infection than wild-type..."

...of Immunology, Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden.

Keywords: Stockholm, Sweden, Cell-Mediated Immunity, Chlamydia pneumoniae, Intranasal Immunization, Pneumonia, Respiratory System, Immunoglobulin A, CD8+ T Cells, Mucosal Immunity.

This article was prepared by...

DESCRIPTORS: Adolescent Medicine; CD8+ T Cells; Cell-Mediated Immunity; Chlamydia Infection; Chlamydia pneumoniae ; Immunoglobulin A; Intranasal Immunization; Mucosal Immunity; Pneumonia; Respiratory System; Stockholm; Sweden; All News; Professional News

7/3,K/10 (Item 1 from file: 357) Links

Derwent Biotech Res.

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0401391 DBA Accession No.: 2006-14887 PATENT

New pharmaceutical composition, useful for diagnosing, treating, preventing or ameliorating Chlamydia or Chlamydophila infection recombinant protein for use in bacterium infection therapy and recombinant vaccine

Author: TIMMS P; BEAGLEY K; HAFNER L

Patent Assignee: UNIV QUEENSLAND TECHNOLOGY; UNIV NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE 2006

Patent Number: WO 200650571 Patent Date: 20060518 WPI Accession No.: 2006-373083 (200638)

Priority Application Number: AU 2004906459 Application Date: 20041111

National Application Number: WO 2005AU1724 Application Date: 20051111

Language: English

...ameliorating Chlamydia or Chlamydophila infection recombinant protein for use in bacterium infection therapy and recombinant vaccine

Abstract: ...DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for: (1) inducing an immune response in an animal; (2) detecting one or more species, biovar and/or serovar of Chlamydia or Chlamydophila in a biological sample; (3) diagnosing infection of an animal by one or more species, biovar and/or serovar of Chlamydia or Chlamydophila, or absence... Chlamydia or Chlamydophila in a biological sample or diagnosing Chlamydia or Chlamydophila infection in an animal, where the kit comprises one or more isolated proteins that comprise an amino acid sequence...

...the ortholog is obtainable from Chlamydia suis, Chlamydia trachomatis, Chlamydophila abortus, Chlamydophila psittaci, Chlamydophila caviae, Chlamydophila felis, Chlamydophila pecorum, or Chlamydophila pneumoniae. The nucleic acid comprises a nucleotide sequence selected from SEQ... The pharmaceutical composition is an immunotherapeutic composition capable of eliciting an immune response in an animal. Infection comprises infection of the genital tract, rectum or pharynx. The immunotherapeutic composition is a vaccine. The animal is a mammal, preferably a human. Preferred Method: Inducing an immune response in an animal comprises administering the pharmaceutical composition above to an animal. The animal is a mammal or avian, where the mammal is a human, mouse, rat, hamster, swine... selected from SEQ ID NOS: 20, 34, or 35, which indicates the presence of

canine.txt

the bacteria in the biological sample. Diagnosing infection of an animal by one or more species, biovar and/or serovar of Chlamydia or Chlamydophila, or absence of infection, includes contacting a biological sample from the animal with a protein that comprises an amino acid sequence selected from SEQ ID NOS: 20...

...Antiinflammatory; Gynecological; Antiinfertility; Antiarthritic;

Ophthalmological; Tocolytic; Cytostatic; Vasotropic. No biological data given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Vaccine. USE - The composition, vaccine and methods are useful for (i) eliciting an immune response, (ii) preventing infection, reducing severity...

Descriptors: Chlamydia suis, Chlamydia trachomatis, Chlamydophila abortus, Chlamydophila psittaci, Chlamydophila caviae, Chlamydophila felis, Chlamydophila pecorum, Chlamydophila pneumoniae recombinant biovar, serovar-A, -B, -Ba, -C, -D, -Da, -E, -F... cell, human, mouse, rat, hamster, pig, cattle, sheep, goat, cat, dog, guinea pig, koala, horse administration, appl., infection disease, atherosclerosis, sexually transmitted disease, Lymphogranuloma venereum, urethritis, epididymitis, cervicitis, pelvic inflammatory disease... mucopurulent cervicitis, membrane rupture, premature delivery, cervix carcinoma, infected organ stenosis, inflammation diagnosis, prevention, recombinant vaccine bacterium animal mammal antiarteriosclerotic antiinflammatory antirheumatic cytostatic vasotropic DNA sequence protein sequence (25, 27)

Section: ...GENETIC TECHNIQUES and APPLICATIONS-Gene Expression Techniques and Analysis; PHARMACEUTICALS-Vaccines-

? d s

Set	Items	Description
S1	86895	S CHLAMYDOPHILA(W)FELIS OR CHLAMYDIA(W)FELIS OR FELIS
S2	10215545	S VACCIN? OR IMMUNIZ? OR ADMINIST? OR INTRA OR INOCULAT?
S3	8820	S S1 AND S2
S4	4420	S S3 AND ANIMAL
S5	505	S S4 AND BACTERIA
S6	13	S S5 AND CHLAMYDOPHILA(W)FELIS
S7	10	RD (unique items)
S8	1	S S5 AND CHLAMYDIA(W)FELIS

? t s8/3,k/1

>>>W: KWIC option is not available in file(s): 399

8/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 50) Links

CAB Abstracts

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0008870630 CAB Accession Number: 20053142905

Chlamydiosis.

Andersen, A. A.

Avian and Swine Respiratory Diseases Research Unit, National Animal Disease Center, United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service, 2300 Dayton Avenue, Ames, IA 50010, USA.

Book Title: Infectious diseases of livestock, volume One

(Ed.2): p.550-564

Publication Year: 2004

Editors: Coetzer, J. A. W.; Tustin, R. C.

Publisher: Oxford University Press Oxford , UK

ISBN: 0-19-1576169-3

Language: English Record Type: Citation

Document Type: Book chapter

Descriptors: ...immunization; ... vaccination

Identifiers: ...Chlamydia felis;

Broader Terms: Felis; ... bacteria;

CABICodes: ...Animal Husbandry and Production, (New March 2000) (LL180

Refine Search

Search Results -

Term	Documents
BORDETELLA	7065
BORDETELLAS	2
BRONCHISEPTICA	1563
BRONCHISEPTICAS	0
(24 AND (BORDETELLA ADJ BRONCHISEPTICA)).PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI.	1
(L24 AND (BORDETELLA ADJ BRONCHISEPTICA)).PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI.	1

Database:

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US OCR Full-Text Database
EPO Abstracts Database
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Derwent World Patents Index
IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Search:

L32

Refine Search

Recall Text

Clear

Interrupt

Search History

DATE: Tuesday, November 13, 2007 [Purge Queries](#) [Printable Copy](#) [Create Case](#)

Set Name	Query	Hit Count	Set Name
side by side			result set
DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; THES=ASSIGNEE; PLUR=YES; OP=AND			
L32	L24 and (bordetella adj bronchiseptica)	1	L32
L31	L24 and (canine adj herpesvirus)	1	L31
L30	L24 and (adenovirus adj type adj 2)	1	L30
L29	L24 and (canine parainfluenzavirus)	1	L29
L28	L24 and (canine adj respiratory coronavirus)	1	L28
L27	L24 and chlamydia	1	L27

<u>L26</u>	L24 and chlamydophila	3	<u>L26</u>
<u>L25</u>	L24 and zooepidemicus	3	<u>L25</u>
<u>L24</u>	L17 and zooepidemicus	3	<u>L24</u>
<u>L23</u>	L22 and zooepidemicus	0	<u>L23</u>
<u>L22</u>	L21 and (mycoplasma adj cynos or cynos)	46	<u>L22</u>
<u>L21</u>	L19 not L20	46	<u>L21</u>
<u>L20</u>	L19@ay>2003	49	<u>L20</u>
<u>L19</u>	L18 and (immune adj response)	95	<u>L19</u>
<u>L18</u>	L17 and (administ\$ or intra or vaccine)	191	<u>L18</u>
<u>L17</u>	mycoplasma adj cynos or cynos	261	<u>L17</u>
<u>L16</u>	L15 and mycoplasma	4	<u>L16</u>
<u>L15</u>	L14 and vaccine	6	<u>L15</u>
<u>L14</u>	erles.in.	694	<u>L14</u>
<u>L13</u>	L12 and mycoplasma	38	<u>L13</u>
<u>L12</u>	L11 and vaccine	81	<u>L12</u>
<u>L11</u>	chalker.in.	219	<u>L11</u>
<u>L10</u>	chalker-v.in.	0	<u>L10</u>
<u>L9</u>	chalker-v.in.	0	<u>L9</u>
<u>L8</u>	brownlie-j.in.	10	<u>L8</u>
<i>DB=USPT; THES=ASSIGNEE; PLUR=YES; OP=AND</i>			
<u>L7</u>	5665363.pn.	1	<u>L7</u>
<u>L6</u>	5661006.pn.	1	<u>L6</u>
<u>L5</u>	6080725.pn.	1	<u>L5</u>
<i>DB=PGPB; THES=ASSIGNEE; PLUR=YES; OP=AND</i>			
<u>L4</u>	20030039667	1	<u>L4</u>
<i>DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; THES=ASSIGNEE; PLUR=YES; OP=AND</i>			
<u>L3</u>	6251660.pn.	2	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	7094528.pn.	2	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	5585273.pn.	3	<u>L1</u>

END OF SEARCH HISTORY